REVIEW OF THE YEAR

The Mayor's Annual Message Sent to the Council Last Night.

FINANCIAL CONDITION DISCUSSED.

The Needs of the Various Departments Presented-Water Meters Recommnedcd-Take Roof Wires Down.

was placed in the hands of the City Clerk, H. T. August, early in the day esterday and by him laid before the mon Council at its meeting last night. The city's financial condition is fully discossed and the work of the various de partments is carefully reviewed.

liero is the message in full: MAYOR'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, April 2, 1894. To the Honorable, the Members of the

their sales amounted to \$25,310.80 notwithsanding the almost tot rais of business for several month 1 year, the sales of our jobber miel to \$2,72,300. One of the moving evidences of the prosperity of years for the prosperity of the prosperity of

tly presid as our public schools off grawing efficiency and useful as is an occasion of congratulation all who have taken any part in their our public schools it principals and is teachers, who give instruction to the public schools last year file, set. 20. The city appropriated to a public schools last year file, set. 20. The city appropriated to a public school building has been ected during the year at a cost of 1999, and will in a few weeks be ady for occupancy. Notwithsunding a generalist appropriations for school didings made by the City Council, and yet in need of additional school commodations. The growth of pequitor in the western action of the y bas already more than tared the year of our school buildings in that strict. We have been compelled to not three houses near the West-End hool to accommodate the overflow on that building, and there are still her children who cannot be provided for either at West-End or Mailson bools. I would therefore earnestly rar claim at West-had or Madison s hook. I would therefore earnestly recommend an appropriation for an-other school building to be erected on the lot on Randelph street, now ewned

the city.

Alchmond is fortunate by having a citizen soldiery of which she may well to proud, and it should be our pleasure by generous appropriations to add to their continued affectiveness and except. The Stuart Horse-Guard armory has recently been completed. The Superintended of the function of \$15,000 made to the function and Howitzers will be sufficient to carniate that admirable organization with comfortable quarters. The money given for the support of our military is money when who eater the military service money wisely invested. Our young who enter the military service old be made to feel that their service at a appropriated, and we should all times be ready to give them our a hearly encouragement and sup-

PACTS ABOUT PINANCES. On the let day of February, 1893, the sty had a such balance to her credit in ack of Silvert, a floating debt of 20.750.7, and a honded debt of 36.505. 6000 At the class of the fiscal year silver January 31, 1804, the report of the valley shows a cash balance of the

April 1, 1891—Culverts. 465
May 5, 1892—Interm't Jeff, Davis. 4,999
August 18, 1892—Pump-houses. 5,000
settler 5, 1893—Jefferson Park. 2,000
bett 2, 1893—Health Dep. pay-roll. 5,491 Dec. 5, 1885—Poor of the city... 2,000 of Dec. 14, 1893—Ist Market exp... 250 of Jan. 11, 1894—Poor of the city... 2,000 of Jan. 18, 1894—Police cont. famil... 120 of

Making a total of

NEW BONDS ISSUED. Our bonded debt was increased by the tesus of bonds for the following purposes: Moh. 18, 1842—Culverts generally 5 25,500 to Dec. 15, 1852—Culverts First st... 8,500 to Dec. 16, 1852—Water-gas than: 2 000 to Dec. 16, 1862—Water-gas plant ... 25,000 00 March 8, 1865—New City Hall ... 100,000 00 Sept. 20, 1868—New City Hall ... 100,000 00 April 19, 1893—Bonds Issued to

\$46,741.19, and from gas \$17,206.01. There was also a slight falling off in the receipts from water rents. It may be fairly expected that many of the delinquent taxes will be paid during the current year, and that with the return of prosperous times larger revenues may be expected from our water and gas.

THE BABY BONDS. In consequence of the severe stringency in the money market last summer it was deemed best to authorize the issue of \$400,000 in bonds of small denomination, bearing 6 per cent. Interest, and payable bearing 6 per cent, interest, and payable twelve months after date of issue. It was found necessary to issue only \$215,000 of these bonds, all of which will mature on September 1, 1894. It will be necessary to make some provision for the payment of these bonds at maturity, and this should be borne in mind in all of our calculations for appropriations and the issue of bonds during the present year. It will appear from this statement of our financial condition that the greatest economy is necessary in the conduct of our municipal affairs. We cannot materially herease affairs. We cannot materially increase appropriations to any of the departness during the coming year unservines of the departness of the definition of the departness of the demands for many worthy objects. ppropriations for many worthy objects ut unless we conform strictly to the ase in our tax rate in order to enable to meet our current obligations. This only be prevented by the most carnest rmination to refuse all appropria can only be prevented by the most carnest determination to refuse all appropriations except those which are absolutely neces-sary for the preservation of our public credit and the reasonable care of our streets and parks and other public pro-perty. Any serious departure from this mbarrassment, or else force upor he necessity for increased taxation.

HEALTH OF THE CITY. Our excellent Board of Health in their

dumbing. The board acknowledges its midebtedness to the Association of Plumbris for their co-operation in promoting he passage of good and substantial dumbing laws. I renew my recommentation for the appointment of an inspector of plumbing and an inspector of plumbing and an inspector of food and milk; and I again call attention to he need of a public hospital.

Accompanying the report of the Board of Health is a mortality table of 25 large ties of the Union. According to the opulation of the last census Richmond could stand tenth among these cities in scatching the control of the standard of the present stimated population we stand fourth. Many of these cities exclude non-residents, some exclude accidents and suidies, and others have their almahoused and hospitals outside of the city limits, till of which exceptions are included in air mortality tables. The recommendations of the Board of Health are valuade, and would, if adopted, enable the

The total appropriation to the Water equatment last year was \$6.84.25, of thich amount \$56.821.25 was consumed. in the city were changed at a cost of \$1.671.21, which change conforms our fire hydrants to the standard size in use in nearly all the large cities of the United States. The receipts for the lepartment during the year amounted to \$15.88.31. This does not include the calue of the water used by the city in her various departments, nor that given

indicent families. A low estimate of this value would be \$55,000, so that the gross revenue of this department should be computed at \$178,858,34. Deducting the actual expense of maintenance from the amount received shows a net revenue of \$57,550,31, to which, if we add the \$55,000 just mentioned, would make a net revenue of \$122,550,31. In consequence of the large number of unemployed in our city during the winter a much larger number of indigent families have been supplied with water than is usual, making the number of families thus aided at the present time \$25\$. The increased expenses of the department over the preceding year is due to the fact that the cost of pumping the water was greatly increased of the department over the preceding year is due to the fact that the cost of templing the water was greatly increased during the extreme cold weather of the winter of last year, requiring not only the use of extra force day and night at the pump-houses clearing away the lee, but expensive repairs to the machinery, and the almost continuous use for two months of the steam pumps at a cost of about \$50 per day. The valve-house at Marshall reservoir has been thoroughly repaired, and a new watch-house of ornamental design has been erected at the New reservoir. Marshall and New reservoirs are both in good order. The race-ways are in fair condition, with the exception of a short section of the canal bank just west of the five-mile lock. The repairs along this section have been constant, and cost during the year \$1.305. Under the bank at this point could be madeperfectly secure and safe by an outlay of \$1.50. Repairs are also needed to the guard bank at Bosher's dam on the south side of the river, and the wing walls to the dam on the north side. These repairs are necessary for the preservation of the dam. A large portion of the canal channel was dredged last year at a cost to the city of \$1.511.38. The damage to the machinery at the pump-houses last winter from ice was not very great, but entailed some repairs. The most important improvement made was the introduction of a new style of valve in the new pumps at a cost of \$1.50. The cheanness in repairs to the valve was a matter of some importance to us, as the principal wearing part can now be replaced at a cost of some importance to us, as the principal wearing part can now be replaced at a cost of the pumps is greatly increased by this change.

NEED AN INCREASED SUPPLY.

Our efficient Superintendent of the Wa-

NEED AN INCREASED SUPPLY. Our efficient Superintendent of the Wa-ter Department, Mr. Charles E. Bolling, in his annual report again calls attention to the urgent need of an increased water supply. The present deficiency is due more largely to the enormous waste of water largely to the enormous waste of water than all other causes combined, and the necessity is upon us either of building more pumps and laying larger mains, or else the general introduction of the water meter. The cost of the construction of the pumps and mains needed is estimated at \$15,000; whilst the cost of purchasing the meters would be \$220,000 if the city the meters would be \$230,000 if the city purchased the meters. The steadily-increasing demand for water makes it important that we should not longer delay action. The Superintendent estimates that on the high surfaces supplied by the 30-inch main from the New reservoir we have made 5,000 taps in the last ten years, and as this section of the city varies greatly in its topography it is natural that the pressure at the various high points should have fallen off. The pressure on the lower surfaces supplied from

We have a maximum pumping capacity of Il.(00,000 gallons a day, and we are dependent upon the old pump-works for (000,000 gallons, and when the river is very low or very high we are often de-prived of this. As, for example, in the winter of 1993, when we were in greatest need the old pump-works did not furnish more than 2,000,000 gallons per day.

ure on the lower surfaces supplied from Marshall reservoir has decreased very lit-

SHOULD HAVE METERS. Our average daily consumption for last year was 15,221,256 gallons a day, and at one time during the winter the average consumption was 17,390,180 gallons. In consequence of the gross carelessness in the use of fixtures we are wasting over nine million (9,060,000) gallons of water per day, and if something is not done to diminish this waste or increase the sup-

the meters would have the effect of compelling in undesirable economy in the use of water. There need be no fear of such a danger, Statistics wherever meters are used show that this is an ungrounded apprehension. And besides, if such a danger existed, it would be easy enough to remove it by allowing an additional quantity of water free to the class of persons who would be thus affected.

We have 350 meters in use—an increase of 55 over last year. All the meters set during the year were purchased at the request and cost of the water-takers. The Superintendent has carefully examined the effect of the introduction of the water meter in 239 premises, and has presented a carefully-prepared table showing what it has cost each consumer by water meter as compared with the ordinance rate for one year. This table embraces water used by private families, manufacturers, and almost every different kind of charge as fixed by ordinance, and demonstrates how almost impossible it is to fix a rate by ordinance that would be equitable in all cases, and shows most conclusively that the only fair way to charge for water is by measurement. Included in this exhibit are the compared bills of some of the smaller water-takers, which show a saving to them of 50 per cent. and these consumers give the assurance that they have in no way stinted themselves, but have used water abundantly in their families. In the 239 cases examined there is shown an average saving of 50 per cent. There are only five cases in the list showing a higher bill by meter than by ordinance rate, and in some of these cases the difference was found to be caused by leaks or fixtures left running. The complaints of the meter have been few, and over 50 per cent. of all those now using them strongly advocate their general introduction.

DAILY CONSUMPTION. DAILY CONSUMPTION.

DAILY CONSUMPTION.

Our average daily consumption of water last year was nearly the same as the year before, and, estimating our population at 90,000, shows a per capita of 150 gallons. A comparison with Atlanta, which is about the size of Hichmond, but has a meter on every tap, shows that in the city they pump daily less than 3,000,000 gallons. In 1885, previous to putting in meters, the daily pumpage at Atlanta with 1,500 taps was nearly 6,000,000 gallons—double what it was in 1892 with 4,500 taps. Their report shows that all are abundantly supplied with an average of 31 gallons per day per person, and we are suffering for want of pressure and furnishing 150 gallons per day per capita. In other words, we are wasting over In other words, we are wasting over 2,000,000 gallons of water every day of no use or benefit to any one, whilst citizens in some sections of the city are suffering for a much needed supply of water. I do not hesitate, in the face of these conditions of the condit do not hesitate, in the face of these condi-tions, to strongly urge the introduction of the meter as the most economical and speedy relief that can be afforded our citizens who are now deprived of their fair share of water, and as the surest way to prevent the enormous waste of water, which now exists.

THE GAS-WORKS PROFITABLE. The gas-works, under the excellent management of Superintendant W. C. Adams, continue to be a source of profit to the city. The excess of receipts over add \$31,25.80 for gas consumed by the street lamps and in our public buildings, we have a balance in favor of the gasworks of \$71,868.11. We have now more than 63 miles of street mains, and 1.642 lamps. We have put in during the year for new consumers 372 service pipes, and renewed and repaired 392 others. The im-provements to the works during the year consist of the water-gas plant of 700,000 consist of the water-gas plant of above cubic feet daily capacity, which was creeted at a cost of \$25,000.00; 2,417 feet of main pipe, and one relief-holder of 40,000 cubic feet capacity. The Superintendent reports that the water-gas plant is work-ing to his entire satisfaction, and that the daily make of gas from it has far ex-

aged under the superintendence of Mr. W. Carter, the efficient head of the Department of Poor of the city. The total amount appropriated by the Council on account of charity for the city for the year was thirty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, (\$38,287.50). Of this amount twenty-energy (\$30,000.00) dollars was exmand (\$29,000.00) dollars was expended under the direction of the com-mittees of the City Council, and the bal-ance, nine thousand two hundred and delighty-seven dollars and fifty cents (49,287.50), was expended for the benefit of the Ladles' City Mission, Little Sisters of the Poor, Retreat for the Sick, Richmond Male Orphan Asylum, R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, and other worthy charitable institutions. worthy charitable institutions,

The total number of applications for aid received during the year was 5,124, of which 988 were for indoor, and 4,126 were for outdoor relief, and 249 burials were furnished to outside poor. The number of applications refused during the year were ninety for outdoor and twenty-five

On the first day of January, 1893, there were 272 inmates in the almshouse, and 725 were admitted during the year, making a total of 258 who received the benefits of this institution. Of this number twenty-four were born in the institution 637 discharged, 136 died, and 225 remained at the end of the year. Of the twenty-four infants born in the institution, ten were white and fourteen were colored. Of the 25 remaining December 31st, 1833, 111 were white and 114 were colored. Of the 135 who dled, thirty-six were white and 10) were colored. The cost of each immate for the year was one hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents, (\$125.67). The cost of subsistence for each

immate was \$9.14.42 per day.

The annual report of the Physician to
the Almshouse shows that there were in
the hospital at the beginning of the year 61 patients, and that 463 were admitted, making a total of 529 treated during the year. Of that number 231 were cured, 112 relieved, 81 died, and 55 remained in

the hospital December 31, 1893.

There were 701 ambulance calls during the year, of which 208 were white and 36 were for colored persons, a decrease of 166 calls over last year. The general condition of the white department of the hospital is quite good, but there are some needed improvements to the colored

some needed improvements to the colored hospital which I would recommend be made during the coming year.

Nine hundred and twenty-one cords of wood and 57,500 bushels of coke have been distributed; 47,500 bushels of this coke were donated by the City Council to the Ladles' City Mission and by them distributed. The increase in wood over last year was 2571-2 cords, the increase in coke over last year, L138 bushels; 5,573 bushels and 45 pounds of meal were distributed, being an increase of 785 bushels and 35 pounds of meal over last year.

Five thousand eight hundred and forty-eight prescriptions have been compoundeight prescriptions have been compounded at the city dispensaries (exclusive of Medical College), being an increase of

Medical College), being an increase of 282 prescriptions.

Two hundred and twenty-eight coffins were issued, 29 for whites and 199 for colored, an increase over last year of 46 coffins. Two hundred and forty-nine interments have been furnished, 12 white and 237 colored, being an increase over last year of 46 interments.

THE FIRE-FIGHTERS.

The Fire Department, under the wise management of our Board of Fire Com-missioners and Chief W. G. Puller, is in a most excellent condition. This depart-ment has in its employ forty-three men in a most excellent condition. This department has in its employ forty-three men on the permanent force, and ill on the call force, making a total of 154. There are eight engines in active service, seven of them in good condition, and one now undergoing repairs. There are three trucks in service in good condition; seven hose-wagons, and one two-wheel cart. Two wagons have been added during the year. The reserve apparatus consists of the one second-size Silsby engine and one four-wheel hose-reel. There are forty horses in the department, including the two used by the Fire-Alarm Department. The number of feet of hose now in use is 18,750. About one half of it is first-class, the rest of it has been in use for some time and is not reliable. There is none in reserve, and each company has only one change. The Chief Engineer recommends the purchase of 2,00 feet of additional hose. There were during the year 105 regular alarms, five second alarms, seven special calls, and seventy-leight still alarms, making a total of 195. The work of the department is greatly hindered by the number of wires on our streets. In several fires serious delays have been caused by not being able to raise ladders in order to get to the upper stories of buildings. I would again urge the removal of wires from the tops of houses. The Fire Commissioners have introduced the first sub-way used in the city, which they report is successful in

every way. They recommend that every company be required, for the better protection of life and property, to place their wires under the ground.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

Attention is again called to the unnecessary obstruction of the streets by builders who allow their lumber and bricks to remain in the streets for months with no light placed on the obstructions at night. On several occasions these obstructions have been driven into by drivers of the department, doing considerable damage to the apparatus, men, and horses, in addition to the accidents caused to citizens. If these obstructions are 6 be allowed, lights should be placed on them at night. I would carnestly renew my former recommendation for the construction of dry cisterns on our principal streets. One of these can be placed on each block of the business district, and as many as four engines can concentrate at that one spot, and on their strival at the fire water is turned on, and they are ready for work. and on their arrival at the fire water is turned on, and they are ready for work. The advantages of these cisterns are a full supply of water, spronger streams, easier work for the men, and a great saving of hose. These cisterns are gene-rally used in most of the large cities of the North and West.

of the North and West.

The board renews the request that the central companies be fully paid, and strongly recommends the appointment of a building inspector and fire marshal. The discipline of the department during the year has been, with a few exceptions, west excellent.

WORK UPON THE STREETS.

most excellent.

WORK UPON THE STREETS.

Our worthy City Engineer, Colonel William E. Cutshaw, in his annual report gives in detail the work accomplished in the Street Department during the year. The following streets were permanently graded and gravelled; Claiborne street from Randolph to reservoir fence; Winder street from Randolph east to reservoir fence; Fifth street between Jackson and Duval; Thirty-fourth street between Broad and Marshall.

The following streets were partly graded: Blair street from Randolph east to reservoir fence; West avenue from Harrison to Lombardy; Cherry street between Spring and Holly.

The work of permanently grading all but five of the streets in Lee District is under contract, and will be completed by the early summer.

The following streets have been paved with granite: Fifth street from Broad to Cap; Twelfth street from Cary to Beverly; Church-Hill avenue from Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth; west side of Hancock street from Broad to Clay; Seventeenth street from Clay to Chesapeake and Obio tracks; Fourteenth cromical to Bryd; Cary street from Broad to Marshall; Main street from Belvidere to Laurel; Eleventh from Canal to Bryd; Cary street from Broad to Franklin, and Sixth street from Canal to Tredegar gate.

In addition to the work above men-

gate.

In addition to the work above mentioned, permanent grades were established on many of the streets, and a large number of sewers built in aimost every section of the city.

The Engineer renews his recommendation for the widening of Marshall street from Gilmer to about 207 feet west of Graham: of Leigh street from Brook avenue to Gilmer; the extension of Catherine from Brook avenue to Monroe; of Catherine from Gilmer to Hancock; of Duval from Sixth to Eighth; the opening of Ryland street from Franklin to Park avenue; Hancock street from Leigh to beyond Boyd; Sixth street from near Bates to north of Crouch, and Federal street from Sixth to Seventh.

Jefferson Park has been greatly improved by extending the roads and terraces and by plonting trees. Reservoir Park, Marshall Park, and Jefferson Park should have much larger appropriations, that necessary repairs may be made to them at once.

GUARDIANS OF THE PEACE.

GUARDIANS OF THE PEACE. GUARDIANS OF THE PEACE.

The Police Department of the city consists of 100 officers and men, and constitutes as efficient and useful a force as it is ever the good fortune of a city to have. There were 6,670 arrests made during the year, of which 2,788 were whites, and 3,822 were colored; and the number of ordinance violations reported were 3,112, besides 1,880 miscellaneous reports. The patrol wagon responded to 1,587 calls during the year, and it has been found to be a most useful adjunct to our Police Department. The Board of Police Commissioners has recently ordered the purchase of a van, to be used in haul-ing prisoners from the station-houses to ing priseners from the station-noises to the courts. This has been long needed, but the finances of the department did not until recently justify the purchase.

I submit herewith the annual reports of the several departments, which I commend to your careful perusal. They contain should consider before taking action upon your appropriation ordinance. A careful examination of the needs of the depart-

ments therein represented will avoid the necessity for increased appropriations necessity for increased appropriation later in the year.

J. TAYLOR ELLYSON, Mayor.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Frank Cole Very Nearly Succeeds in Securing His Freedom. Frank Cole, the noted Lynchburg bur-

glar, made another attempt to escape from the penitentiary yesterday morning and on this occasion was joined by two other convicts-William Fitts and Wad.

Robbins.

The cell of Cole and his accomplices was on the second tier, and locked in with them were three other prismers, who, being short-term men, did not, it seems, care to risk the punishment that an unsuccessful break for liberty would

seems, care to risk the punishment that an unsuccessful break for liberty would subject them to.

Cole, Fitts, and Robbins had stealthily conveyed from the shoe-shop and secreted in their cell several shoe-knives, and sufficient thread to make a rope. With the knives they succeeded in cutting their way through the celling to the attle, and thence to the roof of the building, where they were discovered by outer-Guard Henning, who opened fire upon chem. Superintendent Lynn was attracted by the firing and went to the cell, and the two men who had followed Cole, fielding that escape was impossible, returned, Cole, however, tried to make terms with the officers, but finally surrendered unconditionally, and like Captain Scott's coon, came down.

This was Cole's third attempt to regain his liberty. While he was being brought from Lynchburg to the penitentiary be jumped from the train, but broke one of his legs, and was recaptured, and after getting well made a second dash, and broke an arm. At the expiration of his second term in the prison hospital a ball and chain was put off him, and he was assigned to the shoe-shop. Before making his last attempt to escape he filed the chain from his ankle. He is regarded as one of the most desperate prisoners in the penitentiary, and will be kept under close surveillance hereafter.

THE BRICKLAYERS' MEETING.

THE BRICKLAYERS' MEETING.

No Action Was Taken Upon the Eight Hour Question. RICHMOND, VA., April 2, 1894.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Your item in the Dispatch of yesterday under the heading, "Want the Eight-Hour System-The Richmond Bricklayers' Un-System—The Richmond Bricklayers Union Will Make the Fight June 1st," is misleading and wholly at error. The meeting at Thon's Hall Saturday night was not for the purpose of discussing either the eight- or nine-hour system, and no motion looking to the reducing of hours of labor was introduced or discussed at said meeting, and of course no such motion could have been adopted, as suggested in your local item.

have been adopted, as suggested in your local item.

Please publish this correction in your local columns of to-morrow's issue and oblige, &c.. GEORGE L. POWERS,
President Richmond Bricklayers' Union.

(The information on which the Dispatch based the publication referred to by Mr. Powers was obtained by a representative of the paper from several persons who had just come out from the meeting of the union. It is regretted that these men saw fit to mislead our reporter, thereby causing us to do the union an unintentional injustice, and the denial is cheerfully published. The object of the meeting, as learned from Mr. Powers, was to appoint a committee to look into the matter of the employment of colored bricklayers on the large building being erected at Ninth and Cary streets.)

CROWDS TO HEAR HIM

THOUSANDS TURNED FROM THE TAB ERNACLE AT SUNDAY SERVICES. The Best Gospel Singleg Ever Heard in Richmond-Mr. Moody Preaches

With Great Power. More people heard the Gospel preached on Sunday in this city than on any day in all of its previous history. This means

great deal in such a church-going community as Richmond. In nearly all the churches where there had been especial Easter music the musical programmes were repeated, and not only these, but the other places of worship were crowded. Additional interest was imparted to the services at

St. Paul's in the morning and St. James in the afternoon by reason of the facthat large classes were confirmed. There was also confirmation at St. Peter's Cathedral, and Bishop Keane preached a The tabernacle was utterly inadequate

to accommodate the vast crowds that

flocked to hear Mr. Moody, both in the afternoon and at night. For both meetings the building was packed to overflow ing long before the time announced for services to commence. Car after car on the Main-street line brought their loads the Main-street line brought their loads of humanity from the extreme eastern and western sections of the city, and streams of persons poured along every street leading to the great focal point of interest. Even after the doors had been closed and the overflow meetings had commenced, hundreds lingered on the outside to enjoy the song-service which the combined Richmond and Washington choirs made especially fine. Many persons who attended the afternoon meeting at the tabernacle remained in the building until the night service commenced, and stayed through that also.

Altogether, Sunday was a field day in Richmond, speaking from a religious speaking from a religious standpoint. Fine Music and Effective Sermon.

When the doors of the great tabernache were thrown open at 130 Sunday after were thrown open at 139 Sunday afternoon there was a great rush on the part
of the thousands who had already assembled on the outside, and the building
was soon filled. When as many as could
be comfortably provided for hal been admittyd the doors were locked, and late
comers had to return home or repair to
near-by churches where there were overflow meetings. Many lingered in the rain
to hear the singing and hoping to get in.
The music was one of the features of
the day. Such singing was never heard
in Richmond before. The Washington
choir occupied the south end of the platform and the Richmond singers the north
end and seats down on the floor near the the day. Such singing was never heard in Richmond before. The Washington choir occupied the south end of the platform and the Richmond singers the north end and seats down on the floor near the rostrum. The visitors sang several selections, and their work bore out what Mr. Moody said when he declared that we would never hear better singing this side of Heaven. They showed excellent training and were completely under control of the leader's baton. The parts are well balanced, and their work is characterized by true harmony and sweethess. The Richmond singers numbered alruest 1,100, and were in splendid form. Such a cheir would be a credit to any city.

THEY SING TOGETHEIL.

The services opened at 2:30, when the two choirs, under the direction of Mr. Jacobs, sang with great enthusiasm that familiar hymn, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," The immense congregation joined in the singing, and it was truly inspiring. Drs. Landrum and Hatcher effered prayer, Mr. Jacobs sang "Some Time We'll Understand," and the Richmond choir sang, "There Is a Name I Love" in a manner that would have been creditable to singer's who had been ander training for months instead of days. Every singer appeared to throw his or her whole soul in the rendition of the hymn, Mr. Jacobs signer in which you have extended to us, we have enjoyed our visit very much interest the sentiment of the Washington, responded in shall long remain a 1-fight sport of the more provided in the single of the sentiment of the Washington choir sang, "There Is a Name I Love" in a manner that would have been creditable to singer's who had been ander training for months instead of days. Every singer appeared to throw his or her whole soul in the rendition of the hymn, Mr. Jacobs singers, said: "The CHOIR'S FAREWELL.

The close of the service was marked by a very happy incident. Rev. Dr. Hatcher, turning to the Washington singers, said: "I what Mr. You were has had to were happy grateful thanks Mr. You in a ware to be assist in our meetings. God bless you was to call the lamb

Thee," The immense congregation joined in the singing, and it was truly inspiring. Drs. Landrum and Hatcher effered prayer, Mr. Jacobs sang "Some Time We'll Understand," and the Richmond choir sang, "There Is a Name I Love" in a manner that would have been creditable to singers who had been under training for months instead of days. Every singer appeared to throw his or her whole soul in the rendition of the hymn. Mr. Jacobs Wanderer, Weicome, Very sweetly, Invoices rising and modulating in perfect
accord, and thousands united in "Crown
Him Lord of All," and "The Wondrous
Story." Miss Grace E. Fox played the
plano accompaniment for the visiting
singers, and Mr. "Herbert Rees was accompanied for the Richmond chair and companist for the Richmond choir and general singing, as he has been through-out the meeting.

cross, Men seek it in all places, in amuse-ments, in books, etc., but none ever find it except at the cross, Many a man if he could go into Wall street and buy he could go into Wall street and buy rest as he would stocks and bonds would give a million for it. If your heart has gone wrong and you want rest, take it to the Maker and he'll give you rest. Jesus Christ is not only a sin-bearer, but he is a burden-bearer. "Come unto me, ye who are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." He meant it. Come and lay your burdens on Him. Another one of Christ's promises is, "Him that cometh unto Me, I will in no wise cast out." Does he say when you come that "you are not good enough for me." Not a bit of it. He takes us all. With this blessed assurance, bow can you stay away from Him?

The speaker concluded his sermon, which was interspersed throughout with illustrations and similes, with an earnest appeal for all to forsake sin and come unto Jesus. At the conclusion of the sermon the congregation sang, "I heard the voice of Jesus."

the voice of Jesus."

An after-meeting was held, during which Dr. Hatcher gave his experience, telling how when quite a small boy he found Christ on a roadside through the medium of a gentleman who accosted and talked to him on religious subjects. Mr. Moody then asked those who could do so from their hearts to stand up and sing, "Simply Trusting," Almost the entire congregation responded. Dr. Cooper offered prayer, and the congrega tion was dismissed with the

A Great Meeting at Night.

The meeting Sunday night was one of the best yet held. The temperature in the building was rather high, but the people were attentive, and none of the 7,000 persons in the house falled to hear the sermon, which was on the important subject of "Regeneration." Hundreds of those who attended the afternoon meeting remained until night, as as to be sure ing remained until night, so as to be sure of good seats. The tabernacle filled quickly when the doors were opened, and both seats and standing-room were all

taken long before 7 o'clock.

The song service, in which each choir sang several selections separately and sang several selections separately and then a number together was a delightful one. The rendition of "When the Mists Have Rolled Away" by the Washington singers was beautiful, the chorus being modulated as an echo. Messrs. Jacobs and Foster sang. "I Shall Be Satisfied," as a duet, the latter also playing their accompaniment. Drs. Tudor, Young, and others took part in the devotional exercises, and Mr. Moody prefaced his sermon by reading the latter part of the fifth chapter of Galatians.

MUST BE BORN AGAIN. MUST BE BORN AGAIN.

MUST BE BORN AGAIN.

Mr. Moody preached from the text:
"Except a man be born again be cannot see the kingdom of God." The evangelist said he was 53 years of age, and the topmost of the blessings that God had showered upon him in all his life was this blessing of the new birth, being born of God's spirit, It was plainly taught in the third chapter of John and many other chapters of the Bible that this new creation was the only salvation of man. It seemed to him that people were willing to let anything take the place of this new birth. If all persons had been born of the blessed spirit of God, society would not be in its present wretched state. Once upon a time he asked some one what regeneration was, and to his astonishment the reply was:
"Why, regeneration was something good going out." Oh, how mistaken an idea this was, declared Mr. Moody. Regeneration was something good coming in.

IDEAS AS TO CHRISTIANITY. IDEAS AS TO CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. Moody dealt at some length with the different ideas people had about Christianity. Several years ago he asked a lady in British Columbia if she was a Christian, and she appeared shocked at the question being propounded to her. She was a sister of an archdeacon in the Church of England, and was, of course, a Christian. Lots of us, the preacher went on to say, were in the same fix that this lady was. "Christians must be born from above," the swangelist cried. "You may smile, but what's the reason of it?

You say you go to church every Sunday; so does Batan. He is not half so, busy in those gambling dens and bar-rooms down town as he will be here to-night if I preach the Gospel here as faithfully as I ought. Those fellows down town are so steeped in sin and iniquity that Satan doesn't have to go after them. Something else is necessary besides going to church and being baptized. You must be born of the Spirit of God. Now, don't go away from here and think that I have been preaching down ordinances. I would sooner put my right hand in the fire that to say aught against the church ordinances. They are mighty good things in their places."

Mr. Moody then spoke of the resolutions to quit old habits that people made, of the numerous other modes resorted to to quit the things which were evil. But, he added, all these amounted to nothing. With the new birth spoken of man did not desire to do the things which were displeasing to God. He had gone so far in his own day as to draw blood from his arm with which to write a solemn promise, which was broken in less time than it took him to write it. Regeneration of the heart was what was necessary. He spoke of the mistaken idea that there were naturally good people, and said he would venture to remark that if there was an arrangement whereby the heart of any one in the audience could be photographed just as it was, showing all its thoughts. the man to be thus photographed would break his neck getting out of that tabernacle. Yet, if the picture-taker were to make a likeness of his face that flattered him very much, he would order twenty-five dozen copies at once. Get your heart right, and your tongue will be right, your all will be right.

REGENERATION THE GREAT NEED.
The evangelist touched upon reforms, culture, and other elements of civilization, saying that if a man was sound on regeneration he was sound on every other principle of the Bible. We were a bad lot. We down South were no better than tiose up North, nor were those up North a bit better than were we down South. The Word was "Christ," and the Word in the heart was new birth. Upon this simple proposition the salvation of man hinged.

There were people who had not the Word of Christ in the heart, but whiskey. Talk of the glories of Heaven to them and they would cry give them whiskey. The man with the new nature would want but spiritual things.

Mr. Moody enforced his arguments with a number of affecting flustrations, and closed with an earnest appeal to the ungodly to accept Christ and be born again. After two hymns Mr. Moody, who was greatly fatigued, withdrew, and Drs. Hatcher and Tudor made brief addresses, urging Christians to do personal work and pleading with the unconverted to come to Christ. A number of persons rose for prayer.

THE CHOIR'S FAREWELL.

deed, and it shall long remain a Leight spot in our memories. I move that a vote of thanks be given our hosts for the reception which has been accorded us." Mr. Foster put the vote, which was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

At Mr. Jacoba's suggestion the Richmond choir sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," the visitors singing the refrain, and the second stanza, to which the home singers sang the refrain. The choirs then mingled together, and as they passed out of the building. and as they passed out of the building promiscuous hand-shaking was indulged

The Overflow Meetings. Overflow meetings from the t

at Dr. Hoge's and the Second Raptist churches and the Young Men's Christian Association. There was also an overflow meeting at night at Centenary. At Dr. Hoge's Mr. Bliss conducted both services, which were more especially in the manual unless there are certain conditions and unless there are compiled with we cannot expect the fulfillment of the promises.

Rev. Mr. Van Houten took charge of the

Rev. Mr. Van Houten took charge of the afternoon overflow at the Young Met.'s Christian Association, and Rev. Mr. Pines conducted the night service.

The Cenfenary meeting was held by Dr. Sledd. All of these meetings drew crowded congregations, and at each the singing was led by volunteers fre-4 the Meody choir. At none was preached that could be called a regular set sermon. The addresses were simple, impromptu personal talks.

Other Services on Sunday.

Rev. George C. Needham had a busy time Sunday. He preached at Broadstreet Methodist church in the morning, delivered a lecture on "The Holy Spirit" at the Second (colored) Baptist church in the afternoon, and at 8 P. M. preached at the First (colored) Baptist church on "Zaccheus," this sermon being a practical discourse on religion in the household circle and the cultivation of homewisty. After the sermon an inquiry meethold circle and the cultivation of home plety. After the sermon an inquiry meeting for the benefit of those who desired to consult him further upon questions upon which they wanted enlightenment was held in the lecture-room of the edifice. Both meetings were attended by immense gatherings of colored folks. Mr. Needham's work among the colored people has been very successful.

very successful.

Mr. Bilss had a fine meeting Sunday morning at Old-Market Hall. There was a large congregation, and about 100 members of the Washington choir were pres-

ent.

Bishop Whittle had two large confirmation classes Sunday. In the morning to
confirmed 20 candidates at St. Paul's
church (one of these being from the Monumental), and in the afternoon he confirmed 29 at St. James church. The Bishop
stood the long and tedious ordeal quite

well.

The James-River Convocation convenes
at West Point April 24th. Rev. Preston
Nash, rector of Christ church, this city,

Nash, rector of Christ church, this city, is dean this year.
Rev. Dr. Newton preached at St. Philip's church (colored) Sunday night.
Mr. George L. Chaney, the Unitarian preacher, at his service at Belvidere Hall Sunday night discussed "The Revival We Need." He criticised Mr. Moody's preaching by saying that it was a restoration of mediaeval theology and old-time ignorance, but added that he did not wish to undervalue any good which the remarkable interest in religious subjects created by the Moody meetings had aroused.
He thought that at a time when the whole civilized world was getting ready for a forward movement in social justice and enlightened humanity it was discouraging to be thrown back on an outworn theology.

Mr Louis Rich, of the New Jerusalem church, preached on the atonement.
All the seats were occupied at UnionStation morning and evening, and Rev.
G. H. Ray, D. D., welcomed three persons G. H. Ray, D. D., welcomed three persons into church communion. The sermon in the morning was on "The Cleansing Blood," and at night on "Self-Denial." Dr. Ray announced that in view of the remoteness from the Moody tabernacle the appointment for Wednesday evening will not be recalled, and invited his people to give their seats to the unconverted that evening and gather in their own church and pray for them. Miss Bessie Tyson, of Calcago Biblical Institute, pro-Tyson, of Calcago Biblical Institute, pre-sented a beautiful object-lesson to the Sunday school at 9:30 A M., and there

were a number of requests for prayer.

The first annual meeting of all the contributors to the Free Dispensary and Emergency Hospital will take place at the Dispensary, 115 west Cary street, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. A general discussion of the work and the interests of the institution will take place, and all records of the institution will be welcome



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